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Ashley

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

74

1934

ANNUAL FOREST INSECT STATUS REPORTS
ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

1934

M—5123

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1930

8—7417

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY
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S
Insect Control
Ashley

Vernal, Utah

October 9, 1934

REGIONAL FORESTER:

Enclosed is a report on insect control work in the spring of 1934 on Mountain View District (No. 5) of this Forest by Marvin S. Jeppesen.

It is believed that the report is complete and needs no further comment except that Mr. Jeppesen gives the name of insect responsible as Dendroctonus Monticolae. Unless there have been recent identifications, of which I have no knowledge, the identification has always been returned as Dendroctonus ponderosae.

Ponderosa Pine Infestation on Manila and Lake Fork Districts.

Each year for the past five or six years there has been some treating of beetle infested trees in ponderosa pine on the Manila and Lake Fork districts.

The average has run from 12 to 25 scattered trees per year on each district until this year.

On the Manila district which has the largest stand of ponderosa pine on the Forest, only one infested tree was found and treated.

On the Lake Fork district 48 trees were treated. It is not believed the actual infestation was any greater in 1934 than any year since 1929 but more funds were available for work and more time was put in hunting the infested trees.

Ponderosa pine on the Lake Fork district is in a quite light stand generally and covers an area of approximately 45 square miles and to cover the area in detail entails a lot of expense for the small number of infested trees. Our practice, then, the past few years, has been to keep a pretty careful lookout for beetle trees in connection with other work rather than make a regular survey.

It is believed the treating of ponderosa pine trees is well worth while even though the infestation is light.

James O. Stewart

Forest Supervisor

L. H.

INSECT CONTROL REPORT

ASHLEY NATIONAL

FOREST

DISTRICT NO. 5

SPRING 1934.

S

Insect Control - Ashley
(Spring Report - 1934)

Mountain View, Wyo.,
Sept. 27, 1934.

1. Year 1934.
2. East Fork Smith's Fork Unit.
3. Ashley National Forest.
4. Duration of project - April 16 to May 11.
5. Tree species affected - Pinus contorta.
6. Insect responsible - Dendroctonus monticolae.
7. Method followed - Burning with oil; felled and standing.
8. Area treated - 2240 acres.
9. Number trees treated - 436.
10. Per cent of trees felled - 58.
11. Expenditures from project funds - $1191.52.
12. Expenditures from contributed time - $39.25.
13. Total cost of project - $1230.77.
14. Total cost per tree - $2.822.
15. Total cost per acre - $0.55.
16. Gallons of oil used per tree - 1.1.
17. Number of man days used - 213.
18. Per cent of reduction obtained -67.9% reduction.
19. Results - Reasonably successful.

Respectfully submitted - Sept. 27, 1934

/s/ Marvin S. Jeppesen
Camp Manager.

COSTS INSECT CONTROL PROJECT East Fork Smith's Fork Unit.

Inclusive dates work carried on April 16 to May 11. Marvin S. Jeppesen
Camp Manager.

Date this report made Sept. 27, 1934.

Insect responsible Dendroctonus monticolae.

	Contributed time & expense	Project Funds	Total Cost.
Salaries and wages Expenses Forest Officers	$39.25	$945.88	$985.13
Subsistence		------	
Equipment - purchase, repair, freight, etc.		$107.89	$107.89
Oil			
Hauling, including		$98.65	$98.65
Government trucks. Horse hire		$39.10	$39.10
Horse Feed**		-----	
Miscellaneous		------	
Total cost of project	$39.25	$1191.52	$1230.77

Number man days contributed time 2

Total man days used 213

Total man days paid from project funds 211

** Bought in 1933 and paid for out of the funds for that year.

Insect Control - Ashley
(Spring Report - 1934)

Mountain View, Wyo.,
Sept. 27, 1934.

1. Year - 1934.
2. Gilbert Creek Unit.
3. Ashley National Forest.
4. Duration of project - May 10 to June 25, 1934.
5. Tree species affected - Pinus contorta.
6. Insect responsible - Dendroctonus monticolae.
7. Methods followed - Burning with oil; felled and standing;
   Peeling felled and standing.
8. Area treated - 7040 acres.
9. Number trees treated - 1379.
10. Per cent of trees felled - 85.
11. Expenditures from project funds - $3082.31.
12. Expenditures from contributed time - $67.70.
13. Total cost of project - $3150.01.
14. Total cost per tree - $2.284.
15. Total cost per acre - $0.447.
16. Gallons of oil per tree (Figured from total number of trees treated with oil before its use was discontinued in favor of peeling) - .72 gal.
17. Number of man days used -913½.
18. Per cent of reduction obtained - 76.8% reduction.
19. Results - Reasonably successful.

COSTS INSECT CONTROL PROJECT Gilbert Creek Unit.

Inclusive dates work carried on May 10 to June 28, 1934. /s/ Marvin S. Jeppesen
Camp Manager.

Dates this report made Sept. 27, 1934.

Insect responsible Dendroctonus monticolae.

	Contributed time & expense	Project Funds	Total Cost
Salaries and wages Expenses Forest Officers	$67.70	$2480.98	$2548.68
Subsistence		$373.83	$373.83
Equipment - purchase, repair, freight, etc.		$80.46	$80.46
Oil			
Hauling, including Government trucks		$29.50	$29.50
Horse hire		$56.02	$56.02
Horse feed		$58.73	$58.73
Miscellaneous		$2.79	$2.79
Total cost of project	$67.70	$3082.31	$3190.01

Number man days contributed time 5

Total man days used 913½

Total man days paid from project funds 908½

SUMMARY OF COSTS OF ALL INSECT CONTROL ON RANGER DISTRICT NO. 5
ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

Inclusive dates work carried on 4/16/34 to 6/29/34. /s/ Marvin S. Jeppesen
Camp Manager

Date this report made Sept. 27, 1934.

Insect responsible Dendroctonus monticolae.

	Contributed time & expense	Project Funds	Total Cost
Salaries and wages	$106.95	$3426.86	$3533.81
Expenses Forest Officers			
Subsistence		$373.83	$373.83
Equipment, purchase, repair,		$188.35	$188.35
Oil**			
Hauling, including Government trucks		$128.15	$128.15
Horse Hire		$95.12	$95.12
Horse feed		$58.73	$58.73
Miscellaneous		$2.79	$2.79
Total cost of projects	$106.95	$4273.83	$4380.78

Number man days contributed time 7

Total man days used 1126½

Total man days paid from project funds 1119½

**Oil used was purchased in 1932 from project funds allotted to the Wasatch and Ashley Forests.

Insect Control - Ashley
(Spring Report 1934)

Mountain View, Wyo.,
Sept. 27, 1934.

Narrative Section East Fork Smith's Fork Unit.

History of Infestation

It would be quite impossible to determine when the bark beetle first attacked lodgepole timber in this territory. There is evidence to show that they have been there for a long time because their markings may be found on the old rotten logs in the advanced stages of decay. There is no evidence on dead timber in the unit to indicate that there has been an epidemic in the area before. And although "hot spots" were occasionally found, the infestation of the area as a whole was light. The area treated was 2240 acres and was covered 100%. A total of 436 trees were treated which is 125.50 trees per section or an average of one bug tree for every 5.1 acres. The control operations of 1934 were the first made on this area.

Character of Timber

Throughout the territory in which the operations were made, the mature timber is very patchy and is surrounded by stands of reproduction. The mature timber seems to have survived a fire and is very old and of poor quality generally. A large percentage of the trees are fire scarred and cat-faced.

Over most of the unit the stand of timber is pure lodgepole, but in a few places Aspen is quite prominent. The ground cover on the whole was quite free from undergrowth, but in places dwarf juniper and bearberry were common.

The soil over most of the unit is very shallow and rocky, and the ground cover beneath the stand of timber is rather sparse. The general slope of the area is to the North, and is divided nearly in half by the East Fork of Smith's Fork which flows to the North. The ridges are rather low with moderate slopes.

Character of Infestation.

The infestation generally was a light epidemic stage with "hot spots" appearing in swales, hollows or depressions or where the timber was in a decadent condition. In these "hot spots" infested trees numbered up to 30; the average number in a place would be between 8 and 12. Most of the trees in the "hot spots" were very heavily infested practically to the end of the bole. Rarely were infested trees found measuring less than 6 inches D.B.H., but a few were found as small as 5 inches D.B.H.

The beetles found in the "hot spots" undoubtedly were on the increase and probably would have caused a bad epidemic in the next few years.

Methods of Control

Oil was used to burn the infested trees. Trees which were attacked near the base only were burned standing whenever there was no danger from fire, but due to the extremely dry conditions practically all infested trees were felled for treatment after the first week in May.

Extreme care was used in making a good trench around the trees being treated, and a good supply of water was carried at all times to check any blaze which might get over the fire line.

Four crews were the most used at any time. Each crew was composed normally of 5 lineman, a foreman and a packer with 3 horses. One horse carried the tools and burning tanks, and the other two horses carried oil and water of an equal quantity. The linemen were kept approximately 60 feet apart, although the distance was varied according to the character of the timber.

Labor Used.

The men used as linemen were transients from the Federal Emergency Recovery Administration Transient Camp located at the North end of the unit being worked. These men were without exception inexperienced in insect control work, and the majority of them took very little interest in the work. A small percentage of them, however, were good workers when they became accustomed to the work. On the average each man stayed on the job only 6 or 7 days so it was necessary to break in new men practically every day. As a result of the lack of interest shown by the laborers, the foremen were kept very busy going continuously from one side of the strip to the other as the line moved forward, and it is believed that practically every tree on the entire strip was inspected by them. It was observed many times that the linemen would pass within a few feet of a conspicuously infested tree without noticing it so that the responsibility of finding the bugs rested almost entirely on the foremen.

All the work on this unit was conducted from the transient camp. All foremen, packers and the camp manager boarded at the transient camp and occupied Forest Service tents at night.

Transportation.

A private truck was used to haul oil, hay, grain, and other supplies to camp and wherever they were needed along the road which passed through the unit. The men walked to and from work as the distance was not great, and the truck was busy hauling supplies a great deal of the time. When the truck was not in use the driver, who was an experienced man in control work, was used to help a crew foreman.

Conclusion.

The character of labor used during the operation of this unit was very unsatisfactory and was responsible for slowing up the program as well as working a hardship on the foremen. Extreme care was taken by the foremen to see that no trees were missed, but the results cannot be determined until after the insect survey is made.

All oil used was paid for out of funds allotted to the Ashley and Wasatch Forests in 1932, and the hay and grain used was paid for out of funds for the previous year.

Respectfully submitted September 27, 1934.

/s/ Marvin S. Jeppesen
Camp Manager.

S
Insect Control - Ashley
(Spring Report 1934)

Mountain View, Wyo.,
Sept. 27, 1934.

Narrative Section - Gilbert Creek Unit.

History of Infestation.

The beetles in this area have probably made their latest appearance in the last 100 years or less because the timber is practically all mature but with very little decadent timber. They are evidently on the increase as noted by black tops and red tops, and "hot spots" were found with trees numbering from 5 to 35. In these "hot spots" most of the trees were heavily infested practically the entire length of the bole. The infestation of this unit was in the epidemic stage, and had no control measures been taken there would doubtlessly have been a serious epidemic in a short period of years. The total area treated was 7040 acres and averaged 124.8 infested trees per section. The control operations of 1934 were the first to be made on this area with the exception of about three quarters of a section which was treated in 1932 as shown on the progress map for 1934 and two small fire areas burned in the spring of 1933. These burns were treated because of the large number of infested trees found in them even though they were outside of the area designated for treatment.

Character of Timber.

The mature timber in this unit generally was of good quality for tie timber and other purposes. Not much decadent timber was encountered nor was the mature stands cut up much with reproduction. Over most of the unit the stand was pure Lodgepole although Aspen was found scattered here and there throughout the unit. Over the larger part of the unit the ground was fairly free from brush and undergrowth. With the exception of two ridges, this unit has rather gentle slopes and low rounded hills, and very little trouble was encountered in working it.

Character of Infestation.

The infestation generally was in a light epidemic stage with "hot spots" appearing occasionally and containing infested trees numbering up to 35. Most of the trees in the "hot spots" were very heavily infested practically the entire length of the bole. Infested trees as small as 5 inches D.B.H. were found, but they were very rare. The average infested tree was about 12 inches D.B.H. and many as large as 2 ft. in diameter were treated. In this area, it was very noticeable that the beetles attacked porcupine damaged trees and also trees weakened by mistletoe. Fairly heavy attacks had been made on many thrifty trees but had been pitched out. Wherever "hot spots" occurred the infestation appeared to be on the increase, and the beetles deemed to be much more successful with their attacks on thrifty trees.

Methods of Control

The control work on this unit began May 10 and was finished June 28. All trees treated up to May 17 were burned. After May 17, when a serious fire occurred, all infested trees were peeled.

Practically all trees treated by burning were felled in a cleared place free from brush and down timber. Extreme care was used in making a good wide trench around the trees before they were ignited and a supply of water was carried at all times to put out any blaze which might happen to jump the line. On May 17, a strong wind was blowing which carried the flames from burning logs into the branches of a standing tree and started a serious fire. After that date all trees were treated by peeling.

Four crews were used in this unit and transient labor was used until June 1, when their services were discontinued because of unsatisfactory arrangements, lack of interest shown in the work, poor quality of labor and because of the transient camp could not be depended upon to furnish the required number of men. Experienced local men and tie hacks were hired for the month of June with very favorable results. These men covered practically twice as much ground per day as did the transients. They also peeled twice as many trees per man day and were interested in the work.

When treatment by peeling was resorted to each of the four crews consisted of a foreman, five linemen, and a pack horse carrying the tools and led by a member of the crew. The men in line were kept approximately 60 feet apart, and a paper line was strung to insure a 100% cruise. Prior to May 17 each crew consisted of the regular number of linemen, a foreman and a packer with three pack horses.

Number of Camps.

Until June 1, the work was conducted with transient labor from the transient camp as headquarters, with the packers located in their own camp close by the territory being worked. After June 1, when the transient labor was discontinued a camp was set up as near the center of the unit as possible. The Forest Service hired the cook and helper and bought the groceries on bid from local merchants and charged .25 per meal.

Transportation.

A private truck was used to haul the men to work from the transient camp until the transient labor was discontinued the last of May. Beginning with June 1 privately owned cars were used to haul supplies, and the men walked to and from work.

Conclusion.

After the transient labor was discontinued and local men and tie makers were put on the job the work progressed very satisfactorily, and it is believed that they were very efficient and carefull in their work.

All oil used was paid for out of funds allotted to the Ashley and Wasatch Forests in 1932.

Respectfully submitted September 27, 1934.

/s/ Marvin S. Jeppesen
Camp Manager.

REPORT OF INSECT SURVEY

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

DISTRICT NO. 5

FALL 1934

INSECT SURVEY
ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST
RANGER DISTRICT
NO. 5

The survey was begun Sept. 18, 1934, on which date the party moved from the Wasatch Forest to East Fork Smith's Fork and began establishing camp. The field work was finished Sept. 26, and the reports were worked up and finished on Sept. 29. The following insect control units were worked in the order named: Gilbert Creek, East Fork Smith's Fork, Cottonwood Creek, Henry's Fork, Sage Creek, and Louse Creek. A Survey of 1.25 per cent was made over a total area of 43,810 acres. No type maps were available to use in locating type timber and eliminating large bodies of timber and other areas not in type. Due to this handicap large areas of timber not in type had to be cruised. As can be determined from the tables on the following pages 54 per cent of the acreage covered in the survey was out of type. A total of 70.4 miles strip was cruised using 10 man days and averaging 7 miles per man day. A total of 42 new attacks were found on strip for the entire area. Practically all infested trees found occurred singly and in groups of two and three, but in the Cottonwood Unit one group contained six infested trees all heavily hit. The Cottonwood Unit has, by far, the heaviest infestation of all the units covered. It is the only one showing an epidemic infestation when the entire acreage including all non-type acreage, is used as a basis for figuring.

Henry's Fork and Sage Creek seem to have the lightest infestations with 35.5 and 35.2 strip acres per new attack.

All of the units surveyed have received control operations at some previous time with the exception of the area surveyed in Henry's Fork which contains approximately 4610 acres. In the Gilbert Creek and

East Fork Smith's Fork Units additional areas of roughly 5000 and 5500 acres respectively were surveyed which have received no control work to date. All three areas show the infestations to be in the endemic stage.

A private car was used to convey the members of the party as near as possible to the area to be worked each day. All units surveyed were worked from one camp located near the National Forest Boundary in East Fork Smith's Fork Unit. Subsistence was supplied by the members of the party.

The total cost of the survey amounted to $177.46 which was for wages and mileage on privately owned car.

Cottonwood Unit.

Cottonwood is the only unit surveyed showing the infestation to be in the epidemic stage when the total acreage of the unit is used as a basis. According to the survey this unit has one infested tree for every 5 acres of its area. Forty-seven per cent of strip acreage was in type timber indicating that there would be an infested tree for approximately every 2.5 acres of type timber, if the strip acreage were a fair sample of the entire unit.

This unit is accessible to trucks and cars for control operations there being a truck trail through the length of the area.

Control operations were carried on in the spring and fall of 1931 and in the spring of 1932.

East Fork Smith's Fork
(Incl. Dry Creek)

The East Fork Unit is characterized by very patchy types of timber, and practically all the mature timber in the lower portions of the area are found in depressions or swales and on ridge tops where fires did not reach. The only control work performed was in the spring of 1934 when an area of 2240 acres were covered and 436 trees treated which was one

infested tree for every 5.1 acres. Approximately 11,580 acres were surveyed showing an average of one new attack for every 20.6 acres in the area including non-type acreage. If the type acreage in strip could be considered a fair sample of the proportion of type acreage throughout the unit, there would be about 5292 acres in type and 9.41 acres in type for every infested tree which would make this area just within the border line of an epidemic infestation.

In the survey this unit was made to include Dry Creek because of its small area and for the reason that it can be worked in the same control project.

Gilbert Creek

This unit as surveyed contains 11,780 acres of which 7040 acres were treated in the spring of 1934 with a total of 1379 trees treated, and 3520 acres and 733 trees treated in the spring of 1933. The largest and most valuable stands of lodgepole in all the areas surveyed are in the Gilbert Creek Drainage.

The survey shows a total of 898 new attacks in the unit including non-type acreage or one infested tree for every 13.12 acres. Fifty-nine and eight tenths per cent of the strip acreage was in type timber and using that as a basis for figuring the number of acres per infested tree, there would be 7.84 acres which would put this unit in a light epidemic stage.

Henry's Fork

Henry's Fork has had no control work done and according to the survey the infestation is in the endemic stage. There were 35.5 acres of strip for each infested tree and a total of 130 infested trees estimated to be in the entire unit of 4610 acres. Even when estimating the number of acres in type per infested tree, as based on the strip acreage, the

area is still safely in the endemic stage with an average of 14.07 acres for each new attack.

Louse Creek.

Control operations in this unit were made in the spring of 1933 when 2280 acres and 174 trees were treated with an average of 13 acres for each infested tree. The survey shows an infested tree for every 11.58 acres including non-type acreage. Considering type acreage in strip as a basis for the estimate there would be 1266 acres in type and an infested tree for every 3.6 acres in type.

This unit is broken up with open ridges, patches of aspen and non-type lodgepole. It is accessible from the eastern border by a road coming from Lone Tree.

Sage Creek.

Control operations in this unit were made in the spring of 1931 when about 3000 acres and 505 trees were treated and in the spring of 1932. The area and number of trees treated in 1932 are not known. The survey covered 6860 acres and there is estimated to be 195 infested trees in the unit which is an average of one for every 35.2 acres including non-type acreage. Based on type acreage in strip there would be one new attack for every 12.3 acres.

A truck trail goes well into this unit which was used in making the survey.

Recommendations.

It is believed that the Cottonwood, Gilbert Creek and Louse Creek Units should be treated as soon as possible. Cottonwood unit has by far the heaviest infestation and should be treated first. Henry's Fork and Sage Creek have the lightest infestations and probably will not need control work for a time, but it is thought that all of the areas should be watched for any spread of infestation which might occur.

This survey was conducted on a very extensive scale and therefore cannot be expected to be accurate for each particular stand of timber within the units covered, but should give a fair average of conditions over the whole of the areas in which it was made.

In addition to infested trees observed on strip, note was made of new attacks seen off line. Also there were infested trees seen along the Gilbert Creek Road, at camp in East Fork Smith's Fork, and along the East Fork between camp and Marsh Lake.

Respectfully submitted Sept. 29, 1934.

/s/ Marvin S. Jennesen
Chief of Party

SUMMARY OF SURVEY

Dates Survey was made - 9/18/34 to 9/29/34, inclusive.

Place - Ashley National Forest, Ranger District No. 5.

Surveyed by - Marvin S. Jeppesen, Chief of Party.
Cecil Jonely.

Species of Tree Affected - Pinus contorta.

Insect Responsible - Dendroctonus monticolae.

Control Units Covered - East Fork Smith's Fork (including Dry Creek) Gilbert Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Sage Creek, Louse Creek and Henry's Fork.

Total Area Covered by Survey - 43,810 acres.

Per Cent of Survey - 1.25.

Per Cent of Strip Acres in Type - 46.

Actual Number M.A. spotted - 42.

Estimated Total M.A. in entire Area - 3142.

Estimated Total Cost to Treat Infested Trees - $9500.

Expenses of Survey:

Wages - Jeppesen - $90.53.
Jonely - $71.28.

Mileage on car: 313 mi. @ .05 $15.65.

Total Expense - $177.46

Table Summarizing Data Collected for Each Unit.

Unit	Total Mi. Strip	Estimated Acreage	Total N.A. on Strip	No. Strip A. per N.A.	No. Strip A. in type	Strip A. in type per N.A.	Tot. Strip A.	Estimated No. N.A. in Units.
Cottonwood	9.4	5,120	15	5.0	35.4	2.36	75.2	1024
E.Fk. S.F. (Dry Cr.) Incl.	18.05	11,580	7	20.6	66.0	9.43	144.4	562
Gilbert Cr.	18.05	11,780	11	13.12	86.3	7.84	144.4	898
Henry's Fk.	8.9	4,610	2	35.5	28.3	14.15	71.0	130
Louse Cr.	7.2	3,860	5	11.58	19.0	3.8	57.9	333
Sage Cr.	8.8	6,860	2	35.2	24.6	12.3	70.4	195
Totals	70.4	43,810	42	13.4	259.6	6.18	563.3	3142

Insect Control Projects Carried on up to Time of This Report.

Year	Unit	Acreage	Trees Treated.
Spring 1931	Sage Cr.-Cottonwood	3000 (?)	505
Fall 1931	Dry Cr. Cottonwood	2680	270
Spring 1932	Sage, Cottonwood, & Dry Creeks	7400	728
Spring 1933	Gilbert Creek	3520	733
Spring 1933	Louse Creek	2280	174
Spring 1934	East Fork Smith's Fk.	2240	436
Spring 1934	Gilbert Creek	7040	1379
	Totals - -	28,160	4225

Insect Survey Covering Units Listed Above

	Total Acreage.	Estimated N.A.
Fall 1934	43,810**	3142

**The total acreage covered by survey includes areas out of type in each unit and in addition areas of type timber in Gilbert Creek and East Fork Smith's Fork not treated previously. It also includes 4610 acres in Henry's Fork not treated not surveyed previously.

TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGES OF EACH
UNIT IN TYPE AND OUT OF TYPE AND THE ESTIMATED
ACREAGE OF EACH UNIT IN TYPE
(Based on Type and Non-Type acreage in Strip.)

Unit	Estimated Total Acreage	Estimated N.A. in Units	Percent Strip A. in type	Percent Strip A. Non-type	Estimated Acreage in Type	Type Acres Per N.A.
Cottonwood	5120	1024	47	53	2406.4	2.35
E.Fk. Smith's Fk. (Incl. Dry Creek)	11,580	562	45.7	54.3	5292.0	9.41
Gilbert Creek	11,750	898	59.8	40.2	7044.44	7.84
Henry's Fork	4,610	130	39.7	60.3	1830.17	14.07
Louse Creek	3,660	333	32.8	67.2	1266.08	3.8
Sage Creek	6,860	195	34.9	65.1	2394.14	12.3

Table Showing Sections in which Infested Trees were found
and the number found in Each.

T13N.R115W	SEC.	34	35	36					
	No. Trees	1	6	2					
T12N.R115W	SEC.	2	4	6	7	10	11	12	16
	No. Trees	1	1	4	3	2	2	4	3
T 12N./R116W	SEC	13							
	No. Trees	2							
T 12N.R114W	SEC.	4	6	16	20				
	No. Trees	3	2	1	1				
T3N.R13E	SEC.	13	24						
	No. Trees	1	1						
T3N.R14E	SEC.	20							
	No. Trees	1							
T2N.R14E	SEC.	1	12						
	No. Trees	1	1						

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST
INSECT SURVEY
Sept. 1934.

Name of Cruiser	Date 1934	Mi. of Strip	T	R	Sec.	No. N.A. on Strip	No. Strip Acres	No. Strip Acres per N.A.	No. Strip Acres	Strip Acres in Type per N.A.
					Cottonwood Unit.					
Jonely	9-21	3	12N	115W	14,15,22,23	0	24	0	7.2	0
Jeppesen	9-24	6.4	12N	115W	1,2,11,12	15	51.	3.4	28.2	1.9
			13N	"	34,35,36					
					E.Fk. Smith Fk. Unit (Dry Cr. Incl.)					
Jeppesen	9-21	8	3N	14E	17,18,19	1	64	64	24.3	24.3
					20,29,30.					
					31,32.					
Jonely	9-21	5	12N	115W	16,17,20,21	3	40	13.3	25.8	8.6
Jonely	9-24	4.4	12N	"	3,4,8,9,10	3	35.6	11.9	15.9	5.3
			13N	"	33					
Jeppesen	9-24	.6	"	"	34	0	5	0	0	0
					Gilbert Cr. Unit					
Jeppesen	9-20	8	3N	13E	13,14,23,	2	64	32	42.5	21.25
					24,25,26,					
					35,36.					
Jonely	9-20	8	13N	115W	31,32	9	64	7.1	41.4	4.6
			12N	"	6,7,18,19					
			12N	116W	13,24					
Jonely	9-24	2.05	12N	115W	5,7.	0	16.4	0	2.4	0
					Henry's Fork Unit					
Jeppesen	9-25	4.5	2N	14E	1,2,11,12	1	36	36	18.2	18.2
			2N	15E	6,7.					
Jonely	9-25	4.4	2N	14W	1					
			3N	14W	25,26,35,36	1	35	35	10.1	10.1
					Louse Creek Unit					
Jeppesen	9-26	3.7	12N	114W	8,17,19,20	1	29.9	29.9	11.1	11.1
Jonely	9-26	3.5	"	"	4,9,16	4	28.0	7.0	7.9	2.0
					Sage Creek Unit.					
Jeppesen	9-26	4.3	12N	115W	13,24					
			"	114W	7,8,18	0	34.1	0	9.8	0
Jonely	9-26	4.5	13N	114W	31,32,33					
			12N	"	5,6	2	36.0	18.0	14.8	7.4

S
Insect Control - Ashley
(Spring Report - 1933)

Vernal, Utah
October 23, 1933

REGIONAL FORESTER:

Following is narrative report on insect control work of last spring (May and June).

LOUSE CREEK UNIT (Lodgepole Pine)

"The history of this infestation dates back for an indefinite number of years, probably not less than fifty years. This is proven by the characteristic insect markings of the bark beetle on dead and fallen trees.

The area is and has been over that period in endemic stage, proven by the fact that during the spring control operations of 1933, approximately 2280 acres were covered 100% and but 174 trees were treated or approximately 46 trees to the section. In addition to this approximately 880 acres of timber were spotted 100% on the south and adjoining the infested area, and no infested trees were found.

No previous control operations have been undertaken on this area other than a few scattering trees which have been felled and peeled by the District Ranger as he came across them in administration of other duties and by trail crews.

Character of Infestation

In general the character of this infestation was light with occasional "hot spots"; but even these particular areas did not average over 15 trees to the group. However, trees attacked in these "hot spots" were heavy infestations running almost the entire length of the bole.

The average D.B.H. of the trees attacked were 10" and over, very few under 8" D.B.H. were found and none under 6" D.B.H.

Generally, the infested areas were in canyons, swails and on the damper slopes, usually in the heavier timbered areas.

The infestation is undoubtedly in the endemic stage but should bear close observation and control operations continued to prevent an epidemic.

Character of Timber

Most of the mature and merchantable timber on the infested area is located on the south side of the infestation which comprises about three fifths of the stand, the balance being protection type.

The timber type is Lodgepole pine with areas of Blue spruce and Aspen and scattered patched of Douglas fir.

The ground cover is quite dense with juniper and bearberry and there is considerable down timber.

Methods of Control

The standing burning method with oil was employed but wherever necessary the trees were felled and burned.

One crew was used made up of a foreman, five burners and a packer. The crew foreman followed behind the line formed by the combined spotters and burners, covering the whole territory of the strip, picking up missed trees, and keeping the burners at their proper intervals. The intervals between line men being from 33 feet to 66 feet depending on the density of the stand. A blazed line was used in stripping the area thus insuring a 100% cruise. A packer and a string of three pack horses followed the crew carrying burners oil, tools, etc. All trees were treated as they were found. At the beginning of the job from one to two feet of snow was on the ground and brush and small poles were piled against the base of the trees to make a hotter fire and conserve oil.

Number of Camps

Only one camp was made which was located in the center of the infested area. Government subsistence was not furnished on this job and no cook employed. The men did their own cooking.

Transportation

Private trucks were hired to haul supplies and equipment from Mountain View to Meeks ranch a distance of 29 miles over a fair auto road, and thence three miles from Meeks ranch to the insect control camp by wagon. The packer employed on the job furnished the wagon and did the hauling, as two of his pack horses were broke to work. The District Ranger also did considerable hauling for this job with a personally owned ½ ton pick-up truck.

Conclusion

Weather conditions generally for the duration of this job were quite favorable. The crew was composed of all experienced men in insect control work and it is the opinion of the District Ranger that a thorough job was accomplished.

Respectfully submitted, October 2, 1933. Fred. Sargent
Forest Ranger."

GILBERT CREEK UNIT (Lodgepole Pine)

"History of Epidemic and Control Operations.

"The history of infestation on the Gilbert Creek Unit probably dates back 50 to 100 years, surmised from the markings that are to be found on dead and fallen timber.

The infestation seems to have risen to greater intensity in the last three or four years, evidenced by the fact that large numbers of black tops and red tops may be found throughout the area. Not all of the infested area was treated this spring, therefore, the estimate on increase may be slightly in error until the remainder of the infested area has been covered by this fall's operations.

Character of Infestation.

The character of infestation in this area is medium to light, but seems to be on the verge of an epidemic. Therefore, control measures are required to keep the insect in the endemic stage.

"Hot spots" of 10 to 20 trees are to be found in this area and a large per cent of the trees infested are heavy attacks running nearly the full length of the bole in about every tree in the "hot spot" areas. These groups are scattered and there are numerous single attacks through out the area. Usually the old mature timber suffers most from these attacks; the beetle not bothering trees under 6" D.B.H. and no other tree species but the Lodgepole pine.

Character of Timber.

Practically all of the timber on the infested area and on the west of Gilbert Creek is merchantable with the exception of a strip on the east side along Gilbert Creek and a strip on the north end on the point of the mountain. To the west and south are large bodies of mature merchantable Lodgepole timber.

The ground cover on the slopes is quite dense with juniper and there is considerable down timber. There is very little ground cover of any kind on the ridges and not much down timber.

Methods of Control.

The standing burning method with oil was used and where necessary the trees were felled and burned. Some trees were felled on account of the height of the attack to make sure of effective treatment, and others felled and snaked to a safe place for burning to prevent fires.

Three crews were employed each being made up of five burners and spotters, one foreman and a packer with three pack horses. Toward the end of the season an extra man and a pack horse carrying water, fire tools, etc., was sent with each crew to put out fires started by burning bug trees. This was necessary on the last ten days of the job, the weather being extremely dry, which materially slowed up control operations. It was necessary to rake up all litter around the trees and construct fire lines before burning and even then numerous spot fires occurred.

Paper line was used to insure 100% cruising. Trees were treated as they were encountered.

Intervals between the men on line ranged from 33 feet to 66 feet depending on the density of the stand. The foreman followed behind the line covering the entire width of the strip.

Number of Camps.

One camp only, in the same location which was about the center of the infested area, was maintained. This camp consisted of three crews of 21 men, one camp manager, cook and flunky.

Transportation.

Transportation was accomplished by the hire of private trucks. Mountain View was the base of supplies and it is 19 miles from here to the end of the truck road and three miles from end of truck road to insect camp by wagon trail. Two wagons were kept on the job to haul supplies into camp and cart oil to centrally located points for the packers.

Conclusion.

This job was originally planned to have been accomplished by the C.C.C., but due to the slowness of the camp being established on Smiths Fork, local labor was employed, the the job started too late to be finished before it became too dry to burn; leaving half of the infested area to be treated which will be done this fall.

It was impossible for the District Ranger to give as close field supervision to the job as he would have liked on account of the organization of Emergency Conservation Work starting at the same time. However, the camp manager and crew foreman, and from one to two men on each crew were experienced in insect control work and it is believed a thorough job was accomplished on the area treated."

"Respectfully submitted, October 2, 1933. Ernest Sargent
Forest Ranger."

James O. Stewart
Forest Supervisor

H

Manila and Lake Fork Districts — Ponderosae Pine

COSTS INSECT CONTROL PROJECT ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

Inclusive date work carried on May and June, 1933

James O. Stewart
Forest Supervisor

Date this report made October 20, 1933

Insect responsible Dendroctonus ponderosae

	Contributed time and expense	Project fund	Total Cost
Salaries and wages Expenses Forest Officers	$ 25.01	$ 86.96	$111.97
Subsistence	6.30	-----	6.30
Equipment - purchase, repair, freight, etc.	-----	-----	-----
Oil	-----	-----	-----
Hauling, including Government trucks	-----	-----	-----
Horse hire	-----	-----	-----
Horse feed	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous	-----	-----	-----
Total cost of Project	$ 31.31	$ 86.96	$118.27

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY
RECEIVED
★ OCT 31 1932 ★
Coeur d'Alene, Ida. Station

October 21, 1932.

S
Insect Control
Ashley

MEMORANDUM FOR REGIONAL FORESTER:

Reference is made to Supervisor Stewart's memorandum of October 17 in answer to Mr. Morse's letter of October 13.

I did advise leaving out the paragraph mentioned. I felt that Mr. Morse would rather have an estimate of the cost of treating the infested trees on each unit, then by a study of the map for location and number of trees shown to be infested on each unit he would be in a better position to determine what units or parts of units should be eliminated than we, who had only a rough summary prepared in the field. Control work had started on the Black's Fork on the Wasatch Forest and they were anxious to have the personnel of the survey party to act as overhead and scouts on that project. Therefore, it was not thought advisable to make as detailed report as probably should have been prepared to fully determine what units should and should not be treated. Our mistake was that we did not show on the map or mention in the memorandum of October 10, the character or intensity of the infestation of the infested trees found on the strips.

At Mr. Morse's request I have taken the field map and brought out in greater relief the boundary lines of the units and also made some changes in these boundary lines to better conform to the topography and roads leading into the units. The summary sheet has also been changed to conform to the changes made in the boundary lines on the map.

Our survey shows that on both the Ashley and Wasatch where control measures were carried on in the fall of 1931 and spring of 1932, there has been a marked decrease in the intensity of the attack over those areas on which no control measures have been started. By far the larger per cent of new attacks on the areas where control measures have been conducted are light, low down on the boles and in many cases only infested on one side, while on areas such as Gilbert Creek where no control measures have been conducted the attacks are heavy and high up the boles of the trees.

Evenden

The reason for the difference in the intensity of attack between treated and untreated areas is probably due to the fact that by treatment the broods are so broken up, demoralized, or weakened whichever it may be called, that it is not possible for them to attack in mass as it would be where no treatment has been done.

The following is a detailed description for and recommendations for each unit names on the summary sheet.

Gilbert Creek Unit:

The total area covered by the survey was 14,080 acres. Total miles of strip line - 24.6; acres covered by strips 197; per cent of cruise 1.35; number of infested trees recorded 49; infested trees per acre .249; or a total of 3,506 infested trees on that part of the unit covered by the survey.

Practically all of the heavy infestation is on the north end of the unit as shown on the map. On the heavily infested area the trees are hard hit and extend up the bole of the trees from six to 30 feet. Most of the heavily infested area is on the west side of Gilbert Creek and extends up to and on top of the flat top divide between Gilbert and the west fork of Smith's Fork of Black's Fork. The heavily infested area comprises about 4,120 acres and should be treated. Treatment on the balance is not recommended.

East Fork of Smith's Fork Unit:

The cruise shows an estimate of 348 infested trees. They are well scattered as the map shows. One section is next to the Gilbert Creek unit and recorded as a light hit. One section is four miles south on the divide between the East Fork and Henry's Fork. It has an estimate of 80 trees and the one seen is recorded as hard hit. Another section where two trees were found is one mile south and on the same divide. The two trees are recorded on the field sheet as being hit heavy on one side only.

Taking into consideration that only on three sections widely separated where one and two trees each was found infested, it is a question whether any control measures should be taken. No treatment is recommended.

Sage Creek Unit:

This unit consists of Sage Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Dry Creek and Louse Creek. The survey shows no bugs. 728 trees were treated on this unit in the fall of 1931 and spring of 1932. Our survey showed no bugs,

but the boys did see some bugs which were outside of the strip lines but it is a question whether any portion of the area can be classed as epidemic. This is due to the widely scattered infested trees. Therefore no treatment is recommended.

Henry's Fork Unit:

On only one section of this area were any infested trees found on the strip run by the survey crew. Only one infested tree was found on the strip run through this section or .0125 tree per acre. No treatment recommended.

Poison Creek Unit:

This unit comprises Lost Creek, Spring Creek, Poison Creek, and Fellow Creek. No infested trees were found on strip lines and no treatment is recommended.

West Beaver Unit:

This unit comprises all the drainage of the West Fork of Beaver Creek. Only one infested tree was found on the unit by the survey crew. This was a light attack on one side only and about six feet high. No treatment recommended.

Beaver Creek Unit:

This unit comprises Beaver and Middle Beaver Creeks. Three infested trees were found, one tree each on three sections or .0146 trees per acre. There were two medium hits and one light hit. The infested trees were found along the north boundary line of the Forest which is also the timber line. No treatment is recommended.

Beaver Meadow Unit:

This unit comprises the drainages of Thompson, Burnt Fork, Middle and East Fork of Burnt Fork Creeks and other unnamed creeks. Only one lightly infested tree was found on this unit. No treatment recommended.

North Fork of Sheep Creek Unit:

No infestation found. No treatment needed.

SUMMARY OF INSECT CONTROL

Ashley National Forest - Ranger District No. 6

Oct. 21,1932

	Total Area	Strip			New Attacks			Remarks
		Miles	Area	% Tot. Area	Recorded	Per Acre	Est. for Area	
Gilbert Creek	14,080	24.6	197	1.53	49	.249	3,506	Heavy infestation on north end of unit. Treatment recommended.
East Fork Smith Fork	17,600	29	232	1.38	4.5	.0198	348	Under present policy no treatment is recommended.
Sage Creek	15,360	24	192	1.26	-	-	-	No infestation found and no treatment can be recommended.
Henry's Fork	21,760	34.5	272	1.25	5.5	.0125	272	Light infestation. No treatment recommended.
Poison Creek	10,240	16	128	1.25	-	-	-	No treatment recommended
West Beaver Creek	8,000	12.5	100	1.25	1	.01	80	Light infestation. No treatment recommended.
Beaver Creek	16,000	25	200	1.25	3	.015	240	" " " " " "
Beaver Meadow Creek	19,640	26	208	1.06	1	.0048	94	" " " " " "
North Fork Sheep Creek	11,160	12	96	0.86	-	-	-	No infestation found

Sections eliminated for the reason of burns, reproduction, large parks, other species, or barren are not included in total area.

U. S. Swartz

Logging Engineer.

S
Insect Control
Ashley

Lonetree, Wyo.
Oct. 10,1932

MEMORANDUM FOR REGIONAL FORESTER

Today, the insect survey compiled their data on the survey on the Manila and Lonetrr districts. (All the north slope of the Uinta Mts. on the Ashley Forest.)

From the data compiled and our knowledge of the infestation I much doubt that any control measures should be initiated on the Manila district except to treat infested trees on contributed time and by improvement crews as infested trees are found.

LONETREE DISTRICT

Gilbert Creek Unit;

Survey shows 3506 infested trees. We have no reason to doubt but what these figures are reasonably correct as we know from personal knowledge that there is a considerable infestation on the area. We plan to work two 8-man control crews on this unit next spring.
Estimated cost -----$3500.00 Or $1.00 per tree.

East Fork of Smiths Fork

Survey shows 348 infested trees. This unit embraces the Sage Creek- Cottonwood- Dry Creek area where we have been doing control work the past two years. This is shown on the map sent in by the survey crew. While the survey does not show any infested trees on the area previously worked by control crews, we have positive knowledge that there are infested trees there. The survey unit embraces much more territory than the country on which control measures have been carried on. We also know that there is a large area of non-infested reproduction on the unit.
We believe that this unit should have control measures carried on on it, to complete the job of clean up as well as cover the country on the unit where no control work has been done previously.
Due to probable wide scattering of infested trees cost estimate for this unit is-------$522.00 or $1.50 per tree.

Henrys Fork

Survey shows 280 infested trees on 24,960 acres. Due to wide scattering cost estimate for control is -----$560.00 or $2.00 per tree.

West Beaver

Same as for Henrys Fork.-------$160.00

Beaver and Middle Beaver

Same as for Henrys Fork----$524.00

Burnt Fork- Lost Creek

Very doubtful if control are justified other than

pickup on contributed time and by improvement crews.

GRAND TOTAL COST ESTIMATES ----------$5266.00

Crews Needed

Gilbert Creek ---------- 2
E.Fork Smiths Fork------1

These same crews would work the other units after finishing the above units.

Control measures will be ~~initiated~~ initiated as early in the spring of 1933 as climatic conditions will permit.

Logging Engineer U.S.Swartz concurs in the above estimates.

Forest Supervisor

B

Insect Control Report
Ashley

Vernal, Utah

October 10, 1932

REGIONAL FORESTER:

Included herewith are tabulated reports on insect control work on the Ashley during the F. Y. 1932. Included is a report on fall work in 1931. I am not sure that it is necessary with this report but thought it desirable to submit it anyway.

Separate spotting and burning was employed in the fall of 1931, and combined spotting and burning was the method used in the spring of 1932 on the lodgepole infestation. (Sage creek-Cottonwood-Dry Creek Unit.)

The cost per tree may seem high on the spring operation, but 70% of the trees were felled, which is probably double the cost of the standing burning method. Also, a much greater acreage was covered in the spring of 1932 much of which was worked in the spring of 1931, and on some days from 5 to 10 trees only were treated a day.

To begin with, in the spring of 1932, we followed the practice of falling all trees where the infestation was higher than could be reached with an axe. Unusually stormy, wet and cold weather prevented effective standing treatment until about the middle of June, at which time Asst. Reg. For. C. B. Morse, after visiting the camp, advised standing treatment to be employed, excepting unusually large trees that were attacked higher than thirty feet. The job only lasted about a week after that. Only one unit was treated. The one known as the Sage Creek-Cottonwood-Dry Creek Unit.

Transportation was relatively easy. Camp could be reached with truck. Country worked is not particularly steep.

Probably part of the infestation treated might be considered endemic in that the infestation was rither light, while three-fourths of the area treated was in epidemic stage. From all indications, there have been considerable numbers of beetles on the area for many years, although little is known about the past history as the area was added to the forest only a year ago last winter. It is believed that the beetles were on the upgrade and control measures were initiated just in time to prevent a very decided spread in the infestation.

The timber stand is what might be considered an average stand of lodgepole. The heaviest infestation is confined very largely to the lower elevations. Trees attacked were mostly mature. Seldom is a good thrifty growing tree attacked, then as a rule the beetles are pitched out.

A factor that makes the infected trees hard to detect in many instances is the scarcity of pitch tubes. Many trees are found that are litterally alive with larvae that have few or no pitch tubes on them.

One eight-man crew was worked.

I would favor another year of follow-up on this unit although I realize that probably the cost per tree treated would be quite high due to their scarcity. I believe it would be economy in the long run, rather than drop work there when the beetles are possibly 75 per cent whipped.

The treating in ponderosa pine is merely follow-up. While only a few trees are treated each year it is believed to be good business to treat the infested trees as found at a total cost of $100.00 or less a year than to allow the beetles to get a start and spend several thousand dollars and destroying a lot of good timber in placing the infestation under control.

Insect Survey report with estimates for next spring's work will follow in a few days.

James O. Stewart

F. S.

Encl.

L.L.

Units 2 & 3. Manila & Lake Fork Districts. Ponderosa Pine

COSTS INSECT CONTROL PROJECT ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

Inclusive dates work carried on May & June, 1932 James O. Stewart
Forest Supervisor

Date this report made October 8, 1932

	Contributed time and expense	project funds	Total Cost
Salaries and wages			
Expenses Forest officers	35.09	67.50	102.59
Subsistence	5.30	------	5.30
Equipment - purchase repair, freight, etc.	----	------	------
Oil	----	------	------
Hauling, including Government trucks	-----	-------	------
Horse Hire	-----	1.00	1.00
Horse Feed	-----	------	-------
Miscellaneous	-----	------	-------
Total cost of Project	40.39	68.50	108.89

Unit No. 1 Sage Creek-Cottonwood-Dry Creek Lodgepole Pine

COSTS INSECT CONTROL PROJECT ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

Inclusive dates work carried on May & June 1932

James O. Stewart
Forest Supervisor

Date this report made October 8, 1932

	Contributed time and expense	Project funds	Total Cost
Salaries and wages			
Expenses Forest Officers	334.63	829.15	1,163.78
Subsistence		205.93	205.93
Equipment-purchase, repair, freight, etc.		74.68	74.68
Oil		58.54	58.54
Hauling, including Government trucks		69.00	69.00
Horse Hire		59.50	59.50
Horse Feed		50.94	50.94
Miscellaneous		20.46	20.46
Total Cost of Project	334.63	1,368.20	1,702.83

Seventy-five per cent of the area covered in this project was covered by control crews in the spring of 1931.

SUMMARY OF INSECT CONTROL PROJECT

Dates project carried on May & June, 1932 — Ashley National Forest

Date this report made October 8, 1932 — James O. Stewart, Forest Supervisor

Unit No.	Unit Name	Number of trees treated: Standing: No.	Standing: %	Felled: No.	Felled: %	Tot. No. Treated	Area Covered (Acres)	No. Trees treated per acre	Cost per tree: Direct	Cost per tree: Contrib.	Cost per tree: Total	Cost per acre: Direct	Cost per acre: Contrib.	Oil Used: Tot. Gal	Oil Used: Gal per Tree
1 (Lodgepole)	Sage Creek-Cottonwood-Dry Creek	222	30	506	70	728	7400	.1	1.89	.46	2.35	.185	.045	223	1.1
2 & 3: (Pond-erosa)	Manila & Lake Fork District	—	—	38	100	38	34,860	.002	1.80	1.06	2.86	.002	.001	.003	—

• Seventy-five per cent of this area covered by control crew in spring of 1931.

@ Annual pick up job incidental to other work each year.

Unit No. 2 Sage Creek-Cottonwood-Dry Creek — Lodgepole Pine

COSTS INSECT CONTROL PROJECT ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

Inclusive dates work carried on Oct. & Nov. 1931.

James O. Stewart
Forest Supervisor

Date this report made October 8, 1932.

	Contributed time and expense	Project funds	Total Cost
Salaries and wages			
Expenses Forest officers	164.67	196.25	360.92
Subsistence		108.77	108.77
Oil		22.94	22.94
Equipment - purchase, repair, freight, etc.		13.12	13.12
Hauling, including Government trucks		30.00	30.00
Horse Hire		24.00	24.00
Horse Feed		12.11	12.11
Miscellaneous		--- --	-------
Total Cost of Project	164.67	407.19	571.86

SUMMARY OF INSECT CONTROL PROJECT

Dates project carried on Oct. - Nov. 193[illegible]

Date this report made October 8, 1932

Ashley National Forest

James U. Stewart

Forest Supervisor

Unit No.	Unit Name	Number of trees treated: Standing: No.	Standing: %	Felled: No.	Felled: %	Tot. No. Treated	Area Covered (Acres)	No. Trees treated per acre	Cost per tree: Direct	Cost per tree: Contributed	Cost per tree: Total	Cost per Acre: Direct	Cost per Acre: Contrib	Oil Use: Tot. Gal	Oil Use: Gal per tree
1	Sage Creek-Cottonwood-Dry Creek	11	4	259	96	270	2690	.1	1.508	.61	2118	.152	.062	.214 130	.481

(COPY)

October 15, 1930

S
Insect Control
Ashley

MEMORANDUM FOR REGIONAL FORESTER:

The beetle infestations, according to our surveys, are steadily on the decline with the possible exception of the Lake Fork District. The infested trees found this year were slightly above the number found in 1928 and 1929, altho under our method of treatment this may not be a true indication that the infestation is rising. Our method of treatment of the infestations is for a 100% cleanup of such infested trees as can be found by the ranger thru a survey each spring when the infestations show up most prominently, and by the finding of occasional trees incidental to his other field work. Under this method it is unlikely that 100% of the infested trees will be located each year, so that the number found and treated could vary some without being a true indicator of the rise or fall of the infestations. At any rate, we have the infestation at a very low point and as near a 100% cleanup as it is possible to get under our method of handling it, and we believe that thru these annual operations the situation should be kept well within control.

Below is given a comparison of trees treated by ranger districts for the years 1926 to 1930 inclusive:

Year	Ranger Districts		
	Lake Fork	Manila	Lonetree
1926	-	300	-
1927	293	192	30
1928	13	71	13
1929	13	50	-
1930	21	14	2
	340	727	45

All infestations were in the western yellow pine except on the Lonetree District where they were in the lodgepole pine. According to the identification made by the Bureau of Entomology, it is assumed that all attacks were made by the D. ponderosa.

Memo.

The cost of the control work for 1930 was approximately $60.00.

Inspections made by Forest officers of beetle conditions on the Indian grounds would indicate that the Indian Department is thoroughly handling its beetle problem.

Ranger Sargent reports that some scattering infestations are showing up on the proposed Fort Bridger addition, and estimates that $150.00 should be made available for insect control work should this area be added to the National Forest.

An allotment of $60.00, we believe, will well handle the control work here for the fiscal year 1931, with an additional $150.00 should the Ft. Bridger addition be made.

(Sgd.) A. G. NORD

F. S.

(COPY)

Vernal, Utah.
October 9, 1929.

S
Insect Control
Ashley

District Forester,

Ogden, Utah.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Mr. Morse's letter of the 2nd.

Please refer to our letter of July 8, 1929. This gives the results on the spring survey of our beetle infestations and a report on past work.

In accordance with your request, the additional information is given below.

1. Very scattering attacks in the Lake Fork, Manila and Lonetree Ranger Districts. See map.

2. On the Lake Fork and Manila Districts the infestations are in the western yellow pine while on the Lonetree District the infected timber is lodgepole pine.

3. The identification made by the Bureau of Entomology indicates that it is D. ponderosae attacking both the western yellow pine and the lodgepole pine on this Forest, altho the beetle attacking the lodgepole pine are decidedly smaller than those attacking the western yellow pine.

4. We positively do recommend that control measures be continued.

5. Map is enclosed.

6. It is estimated there will be the following trees to treat for 1930, at the estimated cost shown:

D. F.

	Trees to Treat.	Est. Cost.
Lake Fork Dist. (W.Y.P.)	20	$30.00
Manila Dist. "	30	45.00
Lonetree Dist. (L.P.P.)	15	15.00
Total	65	$90.00

This amount should fully handle our control work for calendar year 1930. $70.00 of the amount should be available prior to June 30, 1930 and the remainder, or $20 after June 30.

7. Since according to the administrative plan the guard positions will be taken from the Ashley after this year we are not planning contributed time for beetle control except in the organization and supervision of laborers on this work.

8. No additional equipment required, unless it is a Keron pump for the treatment of the lodgepole pine infested timber. If there is one available and justified by our small job, we shall be glad to have one.

9. We have been reducing our infestations since 1928 and now have them to a very low point. Our motto on insect control is like that on fire, "To get them while they are small". Funds for this job are just as essential as for fire control and perhaps more so than for an equal amount expended on trail work or for other jobs which we handle where Government funds are used. We have the beetle situation under control and where we feel we can handle it without outside help and with all intent and purpose we want to keep it in that shape. The small amount of funds asked for will be necessary in accomplishing this job.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) A. C. NORD

Forest Supervisor.